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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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3-15-1964

## Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 6)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 6)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# THE EASTER PARADE

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# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVI, No. 6

Jersey City, N.J., March 15, 1964

Price 10 Cents

## CLOAKMAKERS ASKING 10 PCT. RAISE

*Contractor Group Holdout Against Dress Pact Ends*

—Page 3

**SENATORS INSPECT MEDICAL FRAUDS**

Pills and Gadgets Displayed to Committee in Drive on Health Quackery

**U.S. CONTROL PROPOSED**

Drug Agency Asks Power to Police the Manufacturing of Artificial Devices

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—The Food and Drug Administration asked Congress today for power to police the manufacture of artificial eyes, noses and similar devices.



Your Money AND Your Life!  
See Pages 6, 7.

**Puerto Rico ILGers Welcome Pres. Dubinsky—Page 5**



**UNITY HOUSE**

REGISTRATION STARTS

**APRIL 6**

Now is the time to make your reservations for the best accommodations at Unity House. Reservations can be made at 275 7th Ave., N.Y., 21st floor, Monday through Friday, from 9 AM-6 PM.

**Pa. Pickets 'Greet' Gov. Scranton (at Left) Page 5**

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# Set Strategy to Beat Anti-Rights Talk

"Wind on Capitol Hill" is an apt title for the talkathon now in progress on civil rights, is the word from Evelyn Dubrow, ILGWU legislative representative. The first round of the filibuster began with the captain of the opponents' team—Senator Richard Russell of Georgia. He seems to be using the 2-man platoon system in this war of words: One man to filibuster, the other to ask long-winded questions to give his teammate a chance to catch his breath. It is conceivable that the filibusterers won't become breathless for at least several months.

The proponents of the civil rights bill are led by a bi-partisan team: Senator Robert Humphrey, the majority whip, for the Democrats and Senator Thomas Kuchel, the minority whip for the Republicans. Meetings have been held with third second line of command and strategy worked out. It goes something like this:

There will be no attempt to shut off debate for a long, long time. The reason is simple. A new count of Senators are prepared to vote for cloture shows at the most 62 for cloture debate. If all the Senators are present (and it seems likely that they will be when cloture is sought), 67 votes are needed.

The Humphrey-Kuchel team believes that if the talk strings out long enough, the country will lose

patience and demand that the Senate close off the words and vote on the legislation. If the country becomes convinced that urgent matters are being neglected because of the filibuster, then perhaps the necessary votes for cloture will be found.

This is the only hope for the passage of a bill so closely resembling the legislation passed by the House of Representatives that it will not have to go back to the House for a vote to send the measure to conference.

Proponents of the legislation are convinced that any significant changes would mean the whole fight all over again on the House side.

Of course, keeping the filibusterers on their toes is a terrible chore. They have the best of the situation because they need only 2 Senators on the floor. The civil rights bill champions need 51 votes on the floor or close to the floor all the time. The reason is that unless there is a quorum

present, the civil rights foes can move for adjournment and the whole battle begins all over again.

Therefore, those who want a strong civil rights bill must prevent attempts to try to get cloture too quickly—and time that way—and they must be sure that their 51 votes are available at all hours while the Senate is in session, to answer quorum calls.

## 'Buddy System'

To handle the first, the Humphrey-Kuchel group will have to be sure that one of their colleagues doesn't step out of line and start calling for cloture. To handle the second, "the buddy system" will have to work unceasingly. The "buddy system," which was used on the House side very successfully, gives to a member of the Humphrey-Kuchel team a certain number of Senators to alert for the quorum calls. So far it has been agreed that 60 Senators who favor the legislation will have without notice or warning. It may go hard with the guy who goes AWOL.

Just as they did during the 2 weeks of debate on the House side, groups presiding for the bill will help with the buddy system—that is, they will police the floor from the galleries to make sure that the necessary number of Senators remains present. The ILGWU, along with the AFL-CIO, will be cooperating, as before, with Negro, church, civil and other concerned organizations. It is very evident that union members, and others who are in favor of good civil rights legislation must help. This can be done by encouraging, through letters, wires, resolutions etc., senators to stay at their posts. And when the time comes and the opponents have had more than enough time to talk, union members and the others will have to point out the democratic process of debate has been observed and the time for the democratic process of vote must be honored.

Only if the country demands it, will the civil rights battle end in success.

## GEB Session Sifts Record

The ILGWU General Executive Board will hold its regular session, with Pres. David Dubinsky as chairman, during the week of March 16 in the Duaneville Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J.

Under review will be organizational and contract progress made in the period since September, when the GEB held its last meeting. During that time the New York metropolitan dress industry renewed its collective agreements and the effects of this renewal will also be considered.

Recent developments in all major garment markets and regions will be reported. Special weight will be given also to the effectiveness of the ILGWU's national pacts with "big firms" that are a comparatively recent development in the industry.

On the agenda also is consideration of the contractual terms dealing with craft minimums that were previously mandated by the ESEA. Welfare funds will also be surveyed.

## The Voice of the People



Picket demonstration by some 2,000 union members, including large contingent of ILGers, outside Americus Hotel in Allentown, Pa., where Republican Governor William Scranton was the principal speaker at a large gathering of state industrialists.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

### New Cost-of-Living Scale Mirrors Shift in U.S. Life

WASHINGTON (AP)—Women's nightgowns aren't as important as they once were in the cost-of-living. Nor are men's pajamas. Not a lemon. Nor an aspidochelone.

That doesn't mean, labor Department statisticians hastily point out, that men and women are more inclined to sleep in the raw than they ever were. Or that lemons and aspidochelones are unimportant to those who have to have them.

But — their disappearance from today's "cost-of-living basket," that has now taken place, means that we live in a new world where values have changed and new items have taken on new importance as old ones have faded away. The Department of Labor's "basket" of things that the

Labor has just launched its new "American people buy. This 'basket' and its cost form the basis for the highly important Consumer Price Index which is published once a month. The old one had some 325 items whose cost was carefully computed. The new one has 400 items. Some of the old items are gone. Many new ones have made their appearance.

In the 10 years between 1950 and 1960, when the last Census was made and the new Price Index "Basket" was drawn, there has been a great change in the buying habits of the American people. In January 1964 marked the first month during which the Bureau of Labor Statistics put together its revised Consumer Price Index. The new series contains items that were relatively unimportant in 1950, but have now assumed new importance. They give a strong clue to the changes in American life that have taken place in the intervening years.

Highly important in the new method of computing the Consumer Price Index is a revised "weight" of the various components of the basket, reflecting modern conditions.

In the old days, food was a prime item in all budgets. It still is, of course, but its relative importance has dropped as evidence of the sociological fact that the more affluent a society becomes the less it spends proportionately on food and the more it spends on other commodities and services.

In the 1950 Index, food had a relative "weight" of 28.18 percent in the make-up of the market basket. In the new one, food has a relative weight of only 22.43 percent. In the old index, housing had a relative importance of 20.71. In the new, it is 33.23, reflecting far wider home ownership than in the past.

Apparel and its upkeep have remained almost stable: 10.58 in the old series and 10.63 in the new.

But transportation is more important than it once was, reflecting our increasing ownership of automobile, and their upkeep. The old weight for transportation was 11.85; it is now 13.88.

Finally, health and recreation are more important than in the past as factors in our budgets. The old weightings was 18.63, the new one, 19.45 percent.

## ILGers Prod N.Y. Solons For Action on Labor Bills

After closely scrutinizing a number of legislative proposals presently before the New York State Legislature, the ILGWU has mounted an energetic program aimed at securing passage of those deemed beneficial and rejection of one blatantly anti-labor measure.

Three bills which ILGers have given their special attention are concerned with strikebreaking, stranger picketing and unemployment insurance.

An anti-strikebreaking proposal supported by the ILGWU would prohibit recruitment of workers to take the place of employees engaged in labor disputes without the employer stating that the employment offered is in place of employees involved in a labor dispute.

In a telegram to Assemblyman Anthony P. Savarese Jr., urging passage of the measure, ILGWU counsel Seymour Bernstein declared that "the ILGWU believes that if free collective bargaining is to survive, the use of professional strikebreakers must be prohibited by law."

Another proposal supported by the ILGWU would repeal a restrictive amendment to the state unemployment insurance law which has had the effect of depriving many workers of unemployment insurance on paid holidays and vacations.

Keynote of the ILGWU drive to win repeal of this provision is a

petition drive in garment shops throughout the state.

The petition affords the opportunity for workers to voice their restrictions and calls on the state's legislature to repeal the year-old amendments.

Initial results of the petition drive were presented to Assembly Speaker Joseph Carlino last week by a delegation of ILGers which included Daniel Nelson, Research Department assistant director. The ILGers also visited Assemblymen Paul Curran and Luigi Merano, both members of the Assembly labor committee.

A third bill, which the union is opposing strongly, would limit the use of any person on a picket line except those employed by the firm being struck.

The ILGWU believes that this "stranger picketing" bill would be unconstitutional since a number of state courts have already held an unconstitutional restriction on non-employee picketing.

The gamut of proposals before the state legislature was also the topic of discussion at a recent legislative conference of the New York State AFL-CIO. Making up the ILGWU delegation were Vice Pres. E. Howard Mollard, manager of New York Italian Clinkers' Local 48; Edward Nash, secretary of Eastern Region Local 163-176, Bernstein and Nelson.

The New York State AFL-CIO recently took a strong stand on the anti-strikebreaking proposal. It pointed out that the argument that the state's economic position would be hurt by the enactment of the bill is fallacious. "Wherever a piece of progressive legislation is being considered, we hear the claim that its enactment would drive industry from the state." The record of these states which have anti-strikebreaking laws is that it has shown a better "business climate" than does New York.

A Tribute To  
**HERBERT H. LEHMAN**

Sunday, March 29, 1964  
at 3 P.M.

Channel 7 - WABC-TV

The story of a great American and staunch liberal told by people who knew him best:

David Dubinsky  
Lloyd K. Garrison  
Helen Hall  
Barbara Ward  
and others.

# CLACK ASKS 10 PCT. RAISE, 'FRINGE' GAINS FOR 40,000

A 10 percent general wage increase and substantial improvements in fringe benefits head the list of demands made by the New York Cloak Joint Board for some 40,000 coat and suit workers in the metropolitan area, in negotiations for a new collective agreement which got under way March 12.

At the first negotiating session held at the Hotel Astor, union representatives headed by ILOU Vice Pres. Benesch Mendelund, joint dress general manager, presented the union's proposals for a new 3-year pact to encompass for 3 employer groups: New York Coat & Suit Assn., American Coat & Suit Manufacturers Assn., and Infants & Children's Coat Assn.

The current collective contract with these groups is slated to expire May 31. Affected is more than 70 percent of Women's coat and suit production in the United States, valued at \$600 million a year. The full roster of union demands, worked out at membership meetings of the joint board's affiliated locals during the past 2 weeks, was put into final shape and approved at a meeting of joint board delegates and representatives of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department (New Jersey, Connecticut, New York State) and the South Jersey Joint Board at the Hotel Astor on March 11.

In addition to the general wage

like, these demands include:  
—Rises in minimums and averages for all work and piece workers; and modification of craft classifications;  
—A second week's vacation, to

be paid directly by the employers, in addition to the benefit already paid out by the health and welfare fund;  
—Increase of 1 percent in the percentage payments by employers

to health and welfare funds to make possible substantial improvements in health benefits;

—Columbus Day to be added as a holiday with guaranteed pay, for a total of 7½, and payment to be made for holidays irrespective of the day on which the holiday falls;

—Revision of the escalator clause to eliminate the 5 percent minimum provision.

In presenting the proposals to the March 11 union gathering for approval, Mendelund underscored that while the Cloakmakers' Union does not demand the impossible, it is determined that "what we demand, we want to get!" He called for the utmost "unity, discipline and optimism" by all cloakmakers in striving to win these just demands.

By a vigorous applause, the assembled cloak unionists endorsed Mendelund's congratulations to the Dress Joint Council, headed by Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman, for the gains chalked up in their renewed agreement, and pledges of full support for dressmakers' continuing struggles under difficult circumstances.

Vice Pres. E. Howard Molteni, manager of Local 48 chaired the meeting.

## Demands Presented

At the opening negotiating session on March 12, the union, in formally presenting the union proposals to the assembled employer leaders, Mendelund took note of the "stability of industrial relations" that has prevailed vice.

(Continued on Page 10)



Vice Pres. Mendelund, flanked by union negotiators, presents cloak demands to employer group.

# 'United Popular' Disrupts Collapses Contractors Rush to Sign Terms

An effort by the United Popular contractors' association to disrupt union-management relations in the New York metropolitan dress market collapsed quickly last week as the association, long torn by political feuds, disintegrated.

The collapse came after a series of stoppages and lockouts which at their peak involved approximately 400 workers in 145 shops. United Popular was the only association that refused to ratify the new collective agreements.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, said Friday that "we are very happy to have this situation finally cleared up. We're sorry that some of our members lost a day or two of work, but we had no choice in this matter. We had to make it plain that we expect all employers to respect our agreement and our union."

"We hope now that our members, in all of the 2,600 shops in our jurisdiction, will get the full benefit of the new agreement under which we are working."

The situation was precipitated Friday, March 6, when the Dressmakers' Joint Council called informed all members of the United Popular that the joint council regarded them as "non-union," and advised them to put themselves under a union contract by joining either the United Better Dress Manufacturers' Association or the Popular Price Dress Contractors' or by signing independent agreements.

The joint council followed on Monday, March 9, by calling taken to restrain the Popular Price Dress Contractors' Association from enrolling members. It also filed unfair labor practice charges against the union with the National Labor Relations Board.

The difficulty in United Popular developed months ago when a faction led by its president, Salvatore Mancuso, a Brooklyn contractor, sought to capsize control of the

refused to ratify the metropolitan dress market's new collective agreements, its executive director, William Ebbitt, and members of its board of directors took the lead in setting up the Popular Price Dress Contractors' Association which ratified the agreement on Monday, March 9.

All out-of-town affiliates of the United Popular immediately switched to the new association, as did well over 100 contractors in New York City. In a desperate effort to preserve some standing for itself in the industry the United Popular reversed itself, and ratified the agreement. But the union refused to deal with it.

Spokesmen for the United Popular had made it plain that the only reason for their last-minute ratification was that they hoped it would put them in a better legal action to fight the union. Their attorney, Godfrey Schmidt, who has a record for trying to fish in troubled waters, spoke of the new agreement in the metropolitan dress market as "this disgusting agreement," "this revolting agreement."

## Factional Situation

The United Popular tried unsuccessfully to get an injunction to restrain the Popular Price Dress Contractors' Association from enrolling members. It also filed unfair labor practice charges against the union with the National Labor Relations Board.

The difficulty in United Popular developed months ago when a faction led by its president, Salvatore Mancuso, a Brooklyn contractor, sought to capsize control of the

(Continued on Page 10)

# Vigorous Sustained Enforcement Of Dress Gains 'Everybody's Job'

A "vigorous and sustained effort" to enforce the new union agreement was called for by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, at a meeting of the union's New York City staff members last week.

ILOU Vice Pres. David Dubinsky emphasized the need for such enforcement at a meeting of the Northeast Department staff last week. Zimmerman said that he expected every business agent to be thoroughly familiar with conditions in every shop in his district. "Don't wait for complaints," he said. "Do your own checking in your shops. Take a look at the settlement sheets. See if the garments described on them match the garments in the machines."

"A good cop," he said, "knows what's happening on his beat. He knows where to look for trouble and to head it off before it gets into trouble. That's what we expect of you," he told staff members.

In a special bulletin that will go out to union members next week, the joint council general manager emphasizes that "enforcement is everybody's job. Our business agents can't do it by themselves," he says. "We need everyone's cooperation—our staff, our shop chairmen and chairladies, our price committeemen and our rank and file members, all working together."

The bulletin urges members to file complaints with their business agent or with the union office whenever they think the agreement has been violated in their shop. "Your complaints will be welcome," it says, "and they will be handled promptly."

In addition to explaining in detail all of the major provisions of the new agreement, the bulletin emphasizes 3 major areas of enforcement in which the cooperation of members is essential:

**TIME CLOCKS:** The new agreement requires every shop to have a time clock, and every employer to file regular reports on the earnings and number of hours worked by each worker. This information is essential for proper enforcement. But it means that every member must punch the time clock at the beginning and end of every work period, including the beginning and end of lunch periods.

**MINIMUMS:** No employer is permitted to pay less than the minimums listed in the agreement. Any worker who earns less than the minimum for his or her craft should complain immediately to the shop business agent or to the union office.

**PRICE SETTLEMENTS:** The bulletin notes that the cooperation of members is especially important in enforcing price settlements. It urges members to check every garment against the description of it in the settlement sheet.

Some jobbers make a practice of adding work to garments after they have been settled. Or they send in entirely different garments under the number of the garment that has been settled.

The union has no way of knowing about this unless members in the shop complain. Too often, the bulletin points out, workers merely grumble, or curse the adjuster, when they can't make gut on a garment. Obviously, this does no good. The way to get action is to file a complaint.

Over and over again, the bulletin emphasizes that the union wants workers to complain whenever there is an agreement violation of any kind. "Such complaints are absolutely essential if we are to have effective enforcement, and if our members are to get the full benefit of the gains we won in our new agreement," Zimmerman said.

# 12 Starts 11th-Hour Pact Bringing Raises for 2,000

Negotiations carried up to the "eleventh hour" for a new collective agreement between New York Cloak and Dress Drivers' Local 102 and 5 trucking associations have brought substantial wage increases and other important gains to some 2,000 local members in the form of a new 3-year contract.

According to Acting Manager George Irvine, agreement was reached only hours before contract expiration time on February 28. Later that evening, the contract was enthusiastically received and ratified by more than 1,500 members meeting at the Hotel Diplomat.

The new agreement is highlighted by the following terms: For drivers and helpers, an immediate wage increase of \$5, followed by another increase of \$5 in 1965 and a \$2.50 increase in 1966. For push boys, an immediate wage increase of \$4 with an additional \$2.50 coming in 1965, and a \$2 increase in 1966.

Columbus Day has been added as an additional holiday in the new agreement. However, when the trade is working on Columbus Day, members are to receive their birthday as a paid holiday in place of Columbus Day.

Local 102 members and their families will be covered by the Blue Cross and Blue-Shield programs. In addition, employer contributions to the health fund will be increased by \$3 per week for each member employed. Members will continue to receive \$40 per week in sick benefits, for a maximum of 26 weeks as well as \$7.00 yearly for eyeglasses.

Negotiations for a new pact, which had been going on for 2 months, seemed to have reached a stalemate when, on February 27, the day before contract expiration time, the Local 102 negotiating team met for more than 12 hours with employer representatives only to have the latter walk out of the conference.

The following morning, employer representatives also failed to show up at a session of the State Mediation Board. However, later that morning, the associations agreed to resume talks, which continued until a half-hour before the scheduled membership meeting, and agreement on new terms finally was reached.

Heading up negotiating activities were Acting Manager Irvine with a negotiating committee consisting of Local Pres. Harry Friedman, Edward McCrory, Joseph Jones, Simon Sabel, Hyman Brodman, George Quill, J. Donald McLean, Jose Frauda, Rubin Sherman and John Rooney.

Business Agents Joseph Davis, Nat Neumayr and Gastone Montaloni also played important roles in reaching the agreement as did the local's attorney Abraham Schindler.

The employer associations affected by the new agreement are

Master Truckmen of America, Cloak & Bull Trucking Association, Associated Dress Carriers of Brooklyn and Queens, New York & New England Dress Carriers Association, the Garment Truckmen's Association of New Jersey.

## Label 'Road Show'



Poster bearing ILGWU insignia is attached to one of many trucks as part of the union label promotion drive in New York City.

# '105' to Begin Pact Talks For 9,500 in 300 Shops

Negotiations for a new collective agreement covering 9,500 members of New York Local 105 in approximately 300 shops producing infants' and children's outerwear and sportswear will get under way at a conference with representatives of manufacturers and contractors' associations at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday morning, March 17, Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen has announced.

"This is the first time that we are opening negotiations simultaneously with both manufacturers and contractors," he said. "We believe that it will be useful to present our demands to all factors in our industry at the same time, and to have an airing of the problems that concern all of us."

The local's demands, which have not yet been made public, were approved, in their final form, by its executive board last week.

A membership meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, March 19, immediately after work at Manhattan Center, to give members a complete report on the first negotiating session. Discussions of negotiations and demands have been going on for several months with executive board members and shop leaders. The current Local 105 agreement, negotiated in 1961, expires May 31. The local has notified employers that the agreement will not be renewed without "modifications and changes."

It is understood that the local's demands will include a wage increase, higher minimums, with a floor of \$1.50 an hour for unskilled workers, and a second week of

vacation pay.

"We don't expect these negotiations to be easy," Cohen said, "but we are hopeful that we will be able to conclude a new agreement without a strike. Our industry's prospects for the next season are excellent, and we'd like to see everyone—our members and the employers alike—benefit from it."

# Tax Cut Held One Step In War on Unemployment

The \$11.5 billion tax cut bill signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson last month "will help spur consumer spending so necessary to the economic growth of America," commented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

However, the federation chief warned that "there should be no illusion about the tax cut. It alone cannot and will not solve the problem of unemployment—the nation's greatest domestic problem."

Meany noted that "many additional steps must be taken to eliminate unemployment. Among them are accelerated public works, a shorter work week, extension of the federal minimum wage law, stepped-up housing and urban redevelopment legislation and a massive attack on poverty." President Johnson, in a speech to the nation, hailed the tax cut as "the single most important step we have taken to strengthen our economy since World War II."

He stressed that each dollar of tax savings "will circulate through the economy, raising the income for goods several times the amount of the tax cut" and resulting in "the creation of new jobs."

The AFL-CIO was among the earliest supporters of a tax cut and had urged that it be concentrated in the low and middle-income brackets where it would be most quickly spent on job-creating purchases. More than half of the individual tax savings, the government estimates, will go to taxpayers with incomes under \$10,000. Business and industry receive an extra bonus, however, with the ceiling on corporate taxes dropping from \$2 to 50 percent this year, and to 48 percent next year.

## TIME TO INSPECT



March is fire safety month in thousands of ladies' garment shops throughout the country. ILGWU shop wardens, working with management, will use the simple inspection form developed by the union and the New York Fire Department to make the semi-annual inspection through which the number of fires in the garment industry has been reduced.

ILGWU agreements provide for the semi-annual form inspection. Every shop should have a fire warden. Where no warden has been designated, the shop chairman or chairlady should act as warden until one is chosen.

Shop inspection forms may be obtained from business agents, education directors or at local union headquarters. Don't delay the inspection! It means greater safety in the shop.

# Lamar Runaway Try Is Uncovered, Felled By N. Y. '91' Sleuths

Smart "detective" work by the union quickly unfolded and handpicked the surreptitious plans of Lamar Flocks, of New York, to run away from its contractual obligations to some 75 workers, reports Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of New York Children's Dressmakers' Local 91.

Lamar notified the union that it was going out of business and closed down its plant at 1323 63rd Street, Brooklyn. However, the firm did not shut its showrooms

at 1350 Broadway, advising the union that those facilities were being kept open for inventory purposes.

The union did not "buy" this story. It immediately started an investigation and uncovered the truth—that Lamar had not gone out of business as claimed, but was indeed doing business as usual. The work that was formerly done at the firm's Brooklyn plant, the union learned, was now being performed by out-of-town shops. Picketing was immediately begun at Lamar's showrooms and charges against the firm were filed with the National Labor Relations Board and the industry impartial chairman.

With all of its "secret" operations now fully out in the open and facing a barrage of union actions, Lamar left little time in throwing in the sponge. The firm has returned to New York, setting up plant operations at 9 DeBrosses Street, Manhattan, and, as demanded by the union, has turned all of its former workers.

Vice Pres. Greenberg voiced the local's appreciation to the Northeast Department for its cooperation in helping to cover this runaway shop.

# Wage Boost Gains Top Chicago Pacts

Chicago Local 211 has signed contracts with the Illinois Shoulder Pad Co. and the Victory Embroidery Co., netting pay gains for some 20 workers, reports Vice Pres. Morris Blain, director of the Midwest Region.

The contracts, which will run for 2 years, provide for a 2-step general wage hike for time workers, and major minimums.

During the negotiations for the local was Manager Bernice Perry.

There are 458,000 men and women 25 years or over who are still on the job in the U.S. Of these, 346,000 are men.

## JUSTICE

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## Cite ILGW Role in Puerto Ricans' New York Progress

**NEW YORK CITY'S PUERTO** Rican community has made vast strides forward in the last decade as a result of a vigorous "operation bootstrap" of its own and aid by government and organized labor, according to a recent survey by The New York Times. And the ILGWU, the newspaper pointed out, is a prime example of this rapid progress.

But Puerto Ricans, along with other New Yorkers, it warned, face the spectre of declining employment opportunities caused by increasing automation.

The Times survey, made by star reporter Peter Kihlas, found many indicators of progress of the 650,000 Puerto Ricans in New York.

**"PROGRESS IS SHOWN BY** such persons as Margarita Morales,

who came here from Puerto Rico in 1955 when she was 17 years old," Kihlas writes. "Her first job was as a garment floor worker at \$49 a week.

"Meanwhile, she started a year's studies in sewing classes of ILGWU Local 23. The union then found her a job as a machine operator. Now she earns \$90 to \$100 a week at piece rates, with union protections, including equal division of work in slow seasons.

"By contrast, it was 39 years after the waves of Jewish and Italian immigration started before the ILGWU managed to establish itself with the 1910 cloakmakers' strike. As late as 1943 when Carmen Ortiz, now Mrs. John Finnegan, a Local 23 business agent, came here from Puerto Rico, she got a sewing job only because her

sister worked in a shop and would teach her there."

**THE TIMES SURVEY ALSO** describes progress by the Puerto Ricans in other areas of the city's economy. It points out that more than 5,000 Puerto Ricans hold jobs in the city government and more than 5,000 small businesses are run by Puerto Ricans.

These advances have been made despite a language barrier that has held back progress for Puerto Ricans in other areas such as education, medicine and law, the Times found. In these professions, the newcomers are still getting a foothold—about 60 Puerto Rican doctors and 23 Puerto Rican lawyers in the city.

The mass migration of Puerto

Ricans to New York City dates from 1944 although in recent years the flow has been reversed.

**"PUERTO RICAN NEWCOMERS** have helped build, as well as receive benefits," Kihlas writes. "In the city's major garment industry, 40,000 ILGWU members, a fifth of the union's rolls in this area, may be of Hispanic origin. The union has about 40 Hispanic staff members.

"Mrs. Rafaela Balladares helped organize an ILGWU shop soon after her arrival from Puerto Rico in 1943. She financed the education of her daughter—who is now a teacher—through Hunter College. Mrs. Balladares, who is still a machine operator, now heads the Liberal Party's Spanish division."

## Dubinsky Lists Goals in Puerto Rico Visit

Pres. David Dubinsky, in a visit last month to Puerto Rico as a trustee of the island's health and welfare fund, outlined new benefits which the ILGWU will seek in future industry negotiations. He also mapped plans with the local leadership to expand union organizing and educational activities on the island.

On Saturday, February 29, at a morning meeting attended by more than 500 shop chairladies and executive board members representing the union's ranks of close to 11,000 in Puerto Rico, the ILGWU leader said that among the union's goals will be higher wages and contract minimums and a raised workday.

**Expand Services** Dubinsky also informed the gathering that the ILGWU is preparing to enlarge its educational staff and expand its health services for island members.

"Our union has always prided itself on the fact that its members are not solely of the day-paying factory but active, intelligent citizens who participate wholeheartedly in community affairs. Therefore," he said, "to bolster this participation on the part of our members, the additional staffers will devote their full time to educational activities."

On the medical front, Dubinsky stated that a second healthmobile would be available for the out-of-the-way areas. The first mobile unit was presented in July 1964.

In his address, Dubinsky summarized ILGWU accomplishments in Puerto Rico. Among the gains resulting from union efforts, he stressed, was the raising of the hourly wage from a cent to 19¢ in 1960 to 21¢ in 1963; bettering working conditions by moving garment production from "dark, dirty holes to clean, airy, well-lighted factories"; being the first union area to win a second week's paid vacation; and establishing dignified and well-paid wages, which, last year alone, paid out over \$500,000 in benefits to island members.

"On the last point, he noted: "Who would have thought that we could have accomplished this in less than 9 years—and with a reserve of \$500,000?"

Dubinsky recalled that when the union was first successful in organizing the island's corset and bra workers 8 years ago, the market was in a chaotic condition, homework was widespread and working conditions were substandard. Marshalling its forces from that short time to the present, the union has been able to show great progress toward eliminating these evils in the industry.

"The ILGWU leader also pointed out that when the union began its push for higher wages for workers in Puerto Rico, many persons, including some high ranking government officials, felt that the ILGWU's activities would result in reduction of job opportunities on the island and harm the development of its garment industry.

**Helped The Island** "Today, everyone can see that we did not hurt garment production on the island. The industry has expanded in the same time these workers have improved their working conditions," he said. "Our aims in Puerto Rico are the same as in the U. S. and Canada," the ILGWU president said, "namely, to improve the working conditions and living conditions of our members. We recognize the necessity for a certain differential in the wage rates between Puerto Rico and the mainland, but we are determined not to permit an unfair advantage to the island. A fair differential helps the workers on the mainland and island. An unfair differential would hurt both.

The chairladies responded

with sustained applause when Dubinsky said: "While the union will focus on getting higher minimum wages for its members in future negotiations, we are going to see to it that these gains will not be offset by increasing work loads."

"The ILGWU leader concluded by telling the chairladies that he would be happy to discuss any shop problems with them after the meeting. Many shop groups availed themselves of the invitation and subsequently met with Dubinsky in discussions aimed at helping solve various shop issues.

**ILG Respected**

The meeting was also addressed by Gus Tyler, ILGWU assistant president, who spoke in Spanish. Jerry Schoen, manager of Local 699 and 601, Alberto Sanchez, ILGWU director of organization in Puerto Rico, and Frank Zorrilla, the island's Secretary of Labor.

In his remarks, Zorrilla stressed the fact that there are more Puerto Ricans in the ILGWU both on the island and mainland than in any other union. He pointed out that the ILGWU is known and highly respected "for its integrity and its sense of responsibility to the workers in the factories and the community as well. He stated that in many areas Puerto

Rico Governor Luis Munoz Marin and the union share common ideals.

Leading island ILGers present at the event were Local 609 executive board members: Lolita Caragena, president, Isabel Isaac, vice president, Constance Pena, treasurer, Rosa Cecilia Santiago, secretary, and Mercedes Diaz, vice president, and Dora Martinez, treasurer, both of Local 601.

Later in the afternoon, Dubinsky officiated at a meeting of the union-management board of trustees of the health and welfare fund in Puerto Rico. Along with the ILGWU chief, the union representatives on the board were Local 699-601 Manager Schoen and Local 608 President Lolita Caragena. Management trustees were Jack Delmon, of Paula and Carhe Bros., Ellis Hensenthal of Maidenform, president and treasurer of the Puerto Rico Corset and Bra Association, respectively, and Melvin Kleban, association chairman. Also present at this meeting were members from all Puerto Rico locals who participated in the proceedings by asking questions and offering proposals.

Upon his arrival in Puerto Rico, Dubinsky was enthusiastically greeted by a large delegation of ILGers, whom he gratefully thanked for their warm and deeply moving welcome.

## Charge Scranton Distortion in Anti-Jobless Campaign

The ILGWU in Pennsylvania, along with other unions and state and central labor bodies, stopped up its efforts in lashing out against Republican Governor William Scranton's well-oiled campaign to push his unemployment compensation crippling bill through the state legislature.

In a dramatic news release on March 6, the ILGWU charged that Governor Scranton had completely distorted the contents of a report made by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Economic Security to support his proposed changes in the state's unemployment compensation law.

The ILGWU spilled out its charges in a press conference held in Harrisburg, the state capital, which was widely covered by television, radio and newspapers throughout the state, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzoff, director of the Northeast Department.

The union held that Scranton, in his press release of February 25, had deliberately cited only highly selected parts of that report. The ILGWU, along with its

news release, made available to the mass media the full text of the actual report.

**Benefits Cut** In its statement, the ILGWU stated that "What Scranton in his release covered the report said 'garment workers . . . are overpaid and over-protected by the changes.' Yet the actual report shows that 23,000 of the total groups mentioned in the report will either have diminished benefits or lose them altogether.

"In analyzing the claims cited in the Governor's highlights of the report, he claims that 39 percent would benefit. The actual report shows 10.6 percent might benefit from the changes in total dollars received. Governor Scranton's highlights indicated that 1

percent would be eliminated. The actual report shows that 4.7 percent would be eliminated—five times as many.

"In addition, even the original report eliminates from its calculations 9,000 people who are now receiving benefits who would be completely lacking by the changes. This, undoubtedly, does not paint the worst picture but the best one that the Governor's own administration could discover. We believe firmly that the effects on the garment workers will be far more and that thorough study, not a small sample study, would tell the real story.

"Furthermore, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security statistics for December 1963 in-

### Allentown Protest



In Allentown, Pa., ILGers and ACWA members, carry signs expressing their indignation at Governor Scranton's handling of program of slashing and cutting off insurance benefits for the jobless.

(Continued on Page 5)

# YOUR MONEY AND YOUR LIFE

## A CATALOG OF FAKES AND SWINDLES IN THE HEALTH FIELD, SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

This is a government report on fakes and swindles in the health field. It is intended to steer people away from quackery and toward getting good medical treatment.

Health swindles have a way of coming out in new disguises. Often they pretend to be new scientific discoveries. Or the promoter is seeking to cash in on something new that people have been reading about, like radiation or atomic therapy. It is easy to believe in medical fakes, especially if you are sick or worried.

Quackery cheats you of your money. At least \$1 billion a year is spent on falsely promoted, worthless, or dangerous products.

Over \$500 million is wasted on unnecessary or falsely represented vitamin products and so-called health foods.

Older people, especially, are likely to



MODERN QUACKERY—the "Micro-Dynameter," a worthless electronic machine to diagnose and treat various diseases. Practitioners paid \$475 per unit. Over 1,000 were sold or voluntarily destroyed during 1942-3.

be victimized by quackery. Chronic diseases, like arthritis, provide the richest market for quack treatments and products. A national survey has shown that arthritis patients are spending \$250 million a year on misrepresented remedies.

Worse than the financial loss is the danger that reliance on some ineffective product will cause delay in getting proper medical treatment. This can have very serious consequences.

Most people who are tricked by quackery are making their own diagnosis. In other words, they have decided what their ailment is and do their own prescribing. Quackery aims at pains and "feelings," and those who have the pains and feelings immediately think the product is for them. But the pains and feelings can be the symptoms of many ailments for which the product is of no value. Proper treat-

ment cannot be accomplished without proper diagnosis, and no person should attempt to diagnose his own case.

There are many medicines on the market which have a limited value—for example, they can relieve minor aches and pains—but the advertising of some implies that they cure. Such products may be a good buy if you don't expect too much or pay too much for them. Be sure to read the label and any circular enclosed in the package. This information is required by law to describe the product truthfully, tell you how to use it safely and effectively, and warn against possible harmful effects.

Modern quackery is very widespread. It shows up in bestselling diet books and "health" magazines as well as in advertising for many kinds of special dietary foods, vitamin products, "miracle" cosmetics, drugs and gadgets for treating everything from excess fat to cancer. Here is a list of some of the leading kinds of fake treatments and products which the Food and Drug Administration has found on the market.

### Air Purifiers

Promotion of so-called air purifiers for preventing or treating respiratory infections and other types of diseases is one of today's most prevalent health swindles. Equipment is available for effective air purification, but it is much more expensive than the small units sold by some retail dealers. The latter do not have sufficient capacity for removing dust and pollen which may aggravate allergic conditions such as hay fever, and no air purifier can truthfully be promoted for treating viral or bacterial diseases such as colds, influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc. Air treatment devices are also being sold as "negative ion generators," but it has not been established that negative ions are of any value for preventing or treating diseases.

### Anemia ("Tired Blood") Preparation

An inexpensive blood test by your doctor will show whether you need to take an iron medicine for "tired blood." Most people don't. Symptoms of tiredness may be due to many different causes and a layman would not be able to tell whether they are caused by iron deficiency anemia or by some other, perhaps very serious, condition. Pernicious anemia, for example, is a fatal disease if not treated properly. Self-treatment should not be attempted. "Tired blood" remedies may also do harm by masking symptoms of disease, of which anemia is one.

In by-gone days the masked man who held up the lonely traveler would demand "Your money or your life!" Today, when it comes to the safety and integrity of foods and drugs we do not always have that alternative. It can be: "Your money and your life!"

GEO. P. LARRICK  
Commissioner of Food and Drugs

### Arthritis Remedies

The cost of worthless preparations and treatments for arthritis and rheumatism may be much greater than the money spent on them. Postponement of proper medical care can result in serious crippling. Early treatment by physicians can reduce the crippling effects. There are many forms of arthritis which require different kinds of treatment. Inexpensive drugs can relieve the pain to some extent, but there are no drugs, devices, or methods which can truthfully be labeled as a cure.

### Baldness Cures

There are no drugs or treatments which can cure baldness, make the hair grow, or "feed" the hair roots or scalp. Hair is not like a plant and it does not respond to any external application.

### Cancer Treatments

Cancer can be cured with early treatment by surgery, X-ray, or radiation, but there are no serums, drugs, or diets which have been proved to be effective in curing cancer. Many cancer victims or their families spend thousands of dollars on worthless remedies which do not help. It can be saved with prompt treatment by effective methods. Regular medical check-ups are your best protection. See a doctor at once if you observe these warning signs:

1. Any lump, especially in the breast.
2. Irregular bleeding or discharge from body opening.
3. Persistent indigestion.
4. Unexplained changes in bowel movements.
5. Unexplained weight loss.
6. Changes in color or size of a mole.
7. Any sore that does not heal promptly.

### Cold and Cough Remedies

There are many preparations that will relieve the "miseries" of a cold to some extent, but none can truthfully be represented as a cure. Package directions tell how to use them safely and effectively. It is especially important to pay attention to the warnings on labels and circulars accompanying cough and cold preparations. Some of them can be harmful if improperly used. Special instructions regarding dosage for children should be followed carefully. Particular attention should be given to label information regarding conditions which should be treated by a physician.

### Colitis Treatments; Laxatives

Beware of any product advertised as a treatment for colitis. Self-treatment should not be attempted for this complex and often serious condition. Excessive use of laxatives is one cause of colitis and there is no laxative that is safe for continuous use. So-called high colonic enemas should also be avoided as ineffective and sometimes harmful. It is not necessary to have a daily bowel movement, but it is wise to seek medical advice about chronic constipation. Heed the directions and warnings on any laxative. Don't fall for products that promise to "break the laxative habit." It's just another gimmick to sell laxatives.

### Cosmetic Quackery

Good cosmetic preparations, properly applied, can help greatly to enhance personal appearance, but "miracle" cosmetics are one of the oldest—and newest—forms of quackery. The desire for youthful attractiveness, like the desire for good health, is very strong. Many people are willing to spend a great deal of money for products that are cosmetics which they cannot perform. Particularly beware of cosmetics promoted on the basis of some new, special, "scientific" formula found to have remarkable effects.

Beware also of institutions advertising treatments which will give you a "new complexion" by chemical "face peels." Dangerous drugs in such products have caused many serious injuries.

### Dental Plates and Adhesives

Dental health is important to everybody but especially to older people who must adjust to new foods and change their eating habits.

Getting false teeth by mail order that will fit properly is practically impossible. Use of poorly fitted dentures is unsafe. Stabilizers and reliners can be used for temporary fitting, not as a permanent correction. See your local dentist for correctly designed dentures and for refitting when your mouth changes. Don't expect too much from powders or liquids advertised to make dentures taste better, or to cure gum sores.

### Diabetes Treatments

Do not use any self-diagnosis treatment drug, or dietary food product that is not recommended by your physician. Death can result from not heeding this warning. Persons with diabetes should be under the care of a physician for regular examinations and any needed adjustment of their treatment. Beware of the advice given by "health food" promoters, vitamin salesmen, and popular diet books.

### 'Doorbell Doctors'

You don't hire a day laborer to fix your TV set but many people will accept health advice from door-to-door vitamin peddlers. Especially beware of the professional-sounding person who is a walking encyclopedia on matters of diet and health. And don't fall for the "folksy" type of salesman who takes such a friendly interest in all your health problems. They are only interested in selling something.

See your doctor if you don't feel up to par and think you may need vitamins. You may have something serious. Don't take a vitamin or so-called help-health preparation in place of your doctor's advice. Delay may cost you more than money—you may lose your life.

### Eyeglasses by Mail Order

There are legitimate firms that fill prescriptions for eyeglasses by mail, but eyeglasses cannot be adequately or safely fitted by mail nor can a mail order course in eye treatment be truthfully offered to correct defects of vision. The human eye is complex and delicate and should not be tampered with by mail order. A thorough examination by a professionally trained person is necessary to fit eyeglasses correctly.



## Geriatric Foods

There is a growing market for foods to meet the dietary needs of older people. Some of these geriatric foods, and some food products marketed as infant baby foods, fill an important need. So far as nutritional factors are concerned, however, the needs of older persons are much like those of any other age group. One should not be impressed by sales pitches which represent that older people have special requirements for vitamins, minerals, proteins, etc., that are not available in inexpensive everyday food sources.

## Hair Restorers

Hair dyes on the market today are not harmful to the majority of people when properly used, but are dangerous when misused. Be sure to follow the directions exactly and make all prescribed skin tests to determine if you are allergic to the dye. Best results are obtained by a skilled professional operator. There is no product which will "restore" the natural color to "gray" hair or permanently dye the hair. Vitamin E is worthless for this purpose.



HONEY AND VINEGAR CURE-ALL was tested for false claims made in best-selling book used for promotion.

## Health Foods

There are many "special dietary foods" which are valuable for people who have certain diseases. Good examples are the "low sodium" foods prescribed for heart patients and the special foods for diabetics. These must not be confused with "health foods" promoted by food fanatics as dietary cure-alls.

There is no substitute for good food as a basis for good health. Yet today many people try to doctor themselves with so-called health foods and such products are quite often promoted in much the same fashion as obsolete patent medicines. Even the term "health foods" is misleading because it implies that the products have special health-giving properties when they merely have nutritional qualities that are found in other common food products. Yoghourt has much the same nutritional value as milk; the "minerals" in blackstrap molasses are mainly impurities that get in from the sugar refining process; the iodine in kelp tablets or sea salt is adequately supplied by seafoods and iodized salt. It's not true that the American food supply is nutritionally deficient or that everybody is suffering from lack of vitamin or mineral deficiency and, therefore, needs to take a food supplement.

Relying on "health foods" to keep you well can be dangerous as well as expensive. They are not better than regular foods or a substitute for regular medical checkups. Unusual foods or diets may actually be harmful in many cases.

## Health Books

There are many books which advise the reader as to how to eat for better health. Unfortunately, those which become popular can rarely be considered reliable sources of health information. Many are medical nonsense—for example, a recent best-seller which advocates cod liver oil and orange juice as a cure for arthritis, or another which promoted honey and vinegar as a cure-all combination for every kind of ailment. Dozens of diet books advocate practices which may be harmful to persons who take them seriously. There is no "doctor book" which can substitute for a doctor.

## Hearing Aids

Be careful in regard to advertised deafness cures and hearing aids. Before investing—investigate. Consult a qualified hearing specialist (otologist) about your hearing problems.

## Hemorrhoid (Pile) Treatments

Mild ointments can be used to relieve soreness, itching, or burning, but will not "shrink" or cure hemorrhoids. Bleeding may indicate a serious condition calling for prompt medical treatment.

## Hormones

The danger from self-medication with hormone drugs is so great that they may be sold only by prescription. These are potent drugs. Do not pressure your doctor to prescribe them. He will be able to decide on the basis of a thorough examination.

## Impotency (Lost Manhood) Cures

Among the oldest and commonest of all health hoaxes is the Fountain of Youth type of product. A recent example is the "royal (bee) jelly" fad. Sexual rejuvenation is constantly promised or implied by fringe promoters of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics. The fact is that such claims have no scientific foundation. Sexual vitality continues until late in life for many individuals, but there is no form of self-medication that will insure this.

## Kidney Remedies

There is no known preparation that can legally be labeled for self-medication as a cure or treatment for "kidney trouble," "bladder trouble," or diseases of the kidney or bladder. These are serious ailments, not to be treated by do-it-yourself methods.

## Mail-Order Medicines

Despite the efforts of the Post Office Department and the Food and Drug Administration, health swindles continue to be the leading category of mail fraud. Be very suspicious of drugs and health devices that are promoted by mail with claims for treatment or prevention of disease.

## Polysaturates

There is no sound scientific basis for the current diet fad theory that hardening of the arteries or strokes can be prevented simply by adding unsaturated fats to the otherwise unchanged ordinary diet. TV advertising for food products is not a good source of medical advice on such matters. Popular diet books advocating the theory are equally unreliable and have been debunked by recognized authorities.

## Psoriasis Treatments

There are several drugs which have long been used in preparations which temporarily relieve this troublesome skin condition. The underlying cause of psoriasis is unknown, however, and there are no drugs which have any permanent effect on it.

## Pyorrhea Cures

Soreness and bleeding of the gums may be signs of many different serious diseases. See your dentist or physician. There is no drug product which can truthfully be promoted for self-treatment of such conditions.

## Reducing Products

"Pooling the fat" is the golden opportunity of an army of get-rich-quick promoters. Their theme song is "get slim quick" by means of drugs, gadgets, and diet plans of every description. Pseudo-scientific diet books become national best-sellers because so many people want to believe that they can eat as they please and still take off weight. Overeating is the basic cause of overweight. Careful and proper dieting is the treatment. Calories DO count in weight control. One's physical condition must be considered in relation to any drastic diet program and this calls for the advice of a physician.

## Rheumatism Relievers

Aches and pains in the joints, nerves, and muscles are apt to be referred to as rheumatism by the public. There are many causes. Simple pain relievers for temporary use, such as aspirin, are the only means of self-treatment. A doctor should be consulted regarding any persistent pain.

## Royal Jelly

This "fad" ingredient in drugs and cosmetics has found worthless by the federal courts after hearing expert scientific testimony. It has been widely promoted as a "rejuvenator" and to restore sexual activity.

## Rupture Devices (Trusses)

Surgery is usually necessary for successful treatment. No truss or other self-treatment can truthfully be promoted as a cure or to permit unlimited activity. Use of a truss may delay or complicate proper treatment.



SEA WATER SWINDLE—Consumers paid high prices for minerals that are abundant in average American diet.

## Sea Water (Minerals)

A frequently revived health swindle is the sale of bottled ocean water or sea salt with the claim that it supplies minerals that are essential to life. This is as phony as the legendary "goldbrick" or the deed to the Brooklyn Bridge. Pools we eat every day contain all necessary minerals in much greater abundance than ocean water.

## Ulcer Cures

Antacid preparations may help to relieve pain from stomach ulcers caused by hyperacidity, but anyone suffering from an ulcer should be under the care of a physician. Early symptoms of stomach cancer may resemble those of stomach ulcer. There are no drugs that can legally be sold for self-treatment of ulcers.

## Vibrator (Massage) Devices

A great variety of vibrator devices have been put on the market. These differ widely in outward appearance, but they are generally alike mechanically—they have an electric motor with an off-center drive shaft.

Vibrators are essentially for massage which is often useful for temporary relief of muscular stiffness, aches, and pains. Contrary to promoters' claims, vibrators are not effective for curing diseases such as arthritis, rheumatism, nervous disorders, heart conditions, and the like. Nor are vibrators effective for "spout" reduction or for reducing body weight.

## Vitamins—False Claims

The American food supply is the best in the world. Daily use of common foods such as vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, meats, fish, and whole grain or enriched bread and cereals will supply all nutritional needs. Yet, millions of persons are wasting money on special foods and on vitamins and mineral mixtures.

High-pressure selling frightens people into the false belief that almost everyone is suffering from, or is in danger of, one or more vitamin deficiencies. Diet book writers, lecturers, and an army of vitamin sales agents are busy promoting this false theory. Expensive vitamin products are easy to sell when recommended as fountain of youth and general cure-alls for

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS SEIZED for false claims in literature and by salesmen. Labeling did not bear directions for the conditions it was claimed to help. Year's supply of vitamin-minerals cost \$48 per person.

every kind of disease. This is especially dangerous if ailing people are led to put off proper medical attention. Beware of the door-to-door vitamin agent who claims more than is stated on the label of his product. Some vitamins are harmful if you take too much for too long.

## Wrinkle Removers

There are no creams, lotions, masks, or plasters that will prevent, correct, or remove wrinkles.

## HOW TO TELL WHAT'S FAKE!

Here are some simple questions that should be asked:

First, is it a "secret" remedy? If so, you can almost be certain that it is a fake.

Second, does the sponsor claim he is battling the medical profession which is trying to suppress his "wonderful discovery"? This is one of the surest signs of quackery.

Third, how did you hear about it? If the treatment was advertised or promoted in a sensational magazine or by a faith-healer's group, or by some crusading organization of laymen, be skeptical. Honest researchers do not try to stimulate interest on the part of the public until a drug is thoroughly proven and accepted by other scientists. They do not expect sick people to be guinea pigs for unproved remedies.

# N'East Halt Wins New England Apparel Terms for 3,500

A strike call by the union on March 11 was needed to finally convince the New England Apparel Manufacturers Association to sign a new agreement affecting some 3,500 workers of dress shops in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The new contract covers workers of 36 employers affiliated with the association at plants in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., and in Providence, R.I. area.

The walkout that clinched the union's pact-signing efforts climaxed several months of intensive negotiations which were frustrated by continuous stalling tactics on the part of the employers' representatives. On numerous occasions during the protracted parley, it appeared that a settlement would be reached.

However, time and again, this certainty filtered into the air as association representatives continued to haggle over terms in which they had previously agreed. Even the efforts of federal and state mediators, as requested by the employers' group, failed to convince the association to come to terms with the union.

Finally, on March 9, union negotiators became fed up with the

association's tedious and evasive maneuvers. It issued a "now or never" notice to the association to sign a new contract. The negotiators met again the next day but to no avail, for the employers' representatives continued their delaying antics. Having reached the last straw, the union called a halt to the negotiations.

That evening, at rapidly summoned meetings held in Fall River, New Bedford and Providence, the workers unanimously endorsed the call for an immediate strike. On March 11, with the strike in full force, the association finally saw the union "light" and signed the new agreement.

Spearheading the negotiations for the union was Vice Pres. Gingold, aided by Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, along with staffers and officers of the Southern New England District Council and workers' committees from the various shops.

## Aprons and Labels



Newark ILGers and friends display wares which helped bring an ambulance squad to the South Ward-Dayton area of the New Jersey City. All aprons sold at bazaar were made by ILGers. Some Local 220-251 and union label "giveaways" were supplied by Eastern Region Education Dept.

## PHILA. ILGERS 'HAIL' GOVERNOR SCRANTON WITH PROTEST SIGNS

While in Philadelphia on March 6 to fulfill a speaking engagement, Republican Governor William Scranton was "greeted" on his arrival at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by some 175 ILGers carrying



signs and distributing literature protesting Scranton's proposed changes in Pennsylvania's unemployment compensation laws.

Leading the protesting ILGWU delegation was Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board.

In a press interview, Vice Pres. Ross stated that the Governor's proposed changes would penalize thousands of Pennsylvania's jobless in order to benefit a few favored industries. He accused Scranton of "favoring the rich against the poor."

Ross said that Scranton is a "rich, comfortable man who lacks sympathy for the man on the other side of the tracks.... His attitudes go back to the time of Presidents McKinley and Taft."

## Scranton Distortion

(Continued from Page 5)

dicant that there are 179,000 people in the apparel industry. If we use the statistic in the Scranton's study, 55,000 would find themselves either with vastly diminished benefits or completely ineligible.

It is equally obvious that all of our previous charges of the vast discrimination and economic hardship which would be wrought are completely true in the light of the rumored changes that are being proposed which do not meet the problem at all. It is now obvious that the labor movement's estimates of how these changes will affect the workers of Pennsylvania were most conservative.

"One can only wonder that the Governor is being politically motivated without regard for the thousands of workers who will be affected. On the other hand, the ILGWU is purely interested in the welfare of its members, all workers. Indeed, the economic well-being of the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all of its citizens, not a special interest group to whom it owes a debt."

### Harrisburg Conclave

In other related developments, more than 2,000 leaders and members of local unions and labor councils from all parts of Pennsylvania, including a large contingent of ILGers, took part in an "emergency meeting" in Harrisburg on March 9 and held a protest demonstration on the steps of the state Capitol.

The gathering was addressed by legislative members of both political parties, business representatives, municipal officials and state labor leaders.

Earlier, in a local theater, the gathering gave a thunderous avenue to approve a mass march on Harrisburg if the bill passes the Senate and goes to the House, according to Ralph Hunter, administrator of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board of the Northeast Department who was on the scene and took a leading part in handling ILGWU protest activities.

After the meeting at the Capitol, ILGers, in groups representing the unemployed, rather than their legislators to personally voice their indignation at Scranton's unemployment compensation proposals.

Scranton's bill, which has been sharply criticized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as attacking the unemployed rather than employment, would eliminate entirely or drastically cut unemployment compensation benefits for 3 out of every 5 now eligible. The first-year loss to the jobless under the bill is estimated to be \$55 million.

The measure would penalize seasonal workers, low-paid and intermittent workers, mothers who

return to work after childbirth, those on social security or private pensions and those receiving severance pay. It would require that the burden of proof of job-seeking be on the unemployed. It also proposes heavily to curtail the present overall 26-week maximum payment period and sharply restricts those jobless for more than a year in qualifying for further benefits.

Throughout the state, an unremitting barrage of newspapers, radio and TV ads, on an unprecedented scale, continues to hammer away in favor of the bill. The ads are sponsored by the "Jobs for Pennsylvanians Committee," which labor terms "a phantom front for the big employers and the 'right-to-work' crowd."

The ads, by a conservative estimate, have cost the committee more than \$500,000 to date. One newspaper advertisement directed to the "Ladies of the ILGWU" claimed that garment workers would benefit by the bill, although as women and seasonal workers they would be among those most severely affected.

The beneficiaries of the Governor's bill, labor charges, are primarily large employers who would reap heavy financial returns over the years under a proposed system of tax reduction on a basis of experience ratings and through a loosening of claims on the state's fund.

## Issue New Booklet On ILG Severance

The ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department has prepared a new informational booklet explaining the union's ample unemployment-severance benefit funds. The booklet, in English and Spanish, is being distributed to all workers who apply for benefits.

The book highlights "general procedures and eligibility under the fund rules. It explains how to apply for benefits, what to take into account in applying for the fund office, who is eligible for benefits, what is the extent of the benefits and how long the benefits are paid."

## Schoenwald to Advise FIT On Latin Apparel Issues

Matthew Schoenwald, manager of New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62, has been named to an advisory commission of the Fashion Institute of Technology, studying the development of policies relating to the apparel industry in Latin America. The commission is composed of representatives of all sectors of the apparel industry.

## N'East 8-Day Strike Nets Gains for 500 in 12 Hazleton Shops

An 8-day strike early this month clinched the signing of agreements with 12 children's dress firms in the Hazleton, Pennsylvania area, netting major gains for some 500 workers, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The newly signed pacts contain provisions incorporated in the prevailing market agreement.

These include a 5 percent wage increase for piece workers, a weekly pay hike of \$3 for time workers, and a \$1.50 hourly minimum for operators and pressers. An additional feature stipulates that average earnings of piece workers be 15 percent above craft minimums.

In addition, all workers had added to their pay the bonus vacation sum for which contractors

were previously responsible. Also, the jobbers of these contractors have agreed to band their contributions to the union's health and welfare funds by 2 percent.

During the long and arduous negotiations, the union's team was headed by Vice Pres. Gingold. He was aided by Sol C. Chaikin, department assistant director, Ray Shorr, Hazleton District manager, Joe Kotell, district assistant manager, Business Agents Elsie Knat and Al Mason, and workers' committees from the affected shops.

held a day-long cake and apron bazaar which raised funds for the strike.

Prior to the establishment of the first-aid and ambulance funds, residents had been required to use private ambulances to get to the hospital. The town is located 7 miles from the South Ward-Dayton Street area.

The cakes, cookies and aprons at the bazaar were almost entirely donated from local garment workers. Another popular part of the presentation was the union label display and label giveaways, including nearly a thousand "Don't Buy Bond" shopping bags.

Actively spreading the union label message were ILGers Maude Nelson, Doris Maner, Florence Deblinsky, Ruth Broadhead, Lucy Pangheorne, Kay Cohen and Mary Miceli.

## Eastern Region Girding For '64 Election Drive

Armed with the ultimate weapon in political action, Eastern Region ILGers in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut have embarked on an accelerated program to make the voice of labor heard in election year 1964.

That ultimate weapon is knowledge. Over the past 2 months, Eastern Region ILGers have been studying registration and campaigning techniques in a series of political education classes.

### Forming Action Units

Locals throughout the Eastern Region area have been engaged in forming permanent Political Action Committees composed of executive board members, chairmen and rank-and-file.

One of PAC's aims is to establish a continuous, efficient and effective program of political action at the local level with particular emphasis on registering the unregistered.

Community action by Newark Chapter Dress Local 220-251 has helped bring first-aid and ambulance service to the city's South Ward-Dayton Street area. Spearheaded by Maude Nelson, member of the locals' executive board, a group of ILGers recently

## Push New Strategy To Shrink Judy Bond Easter Season Sales

In its "Don't Buy Judy Bond" campaign, the ILGWU has put into effect a series of new tactics aimed at further shrinking the sales of the runaway blouse firm during the peak Easter season.

This newly devised program of action gives top consideration to consumers, department store executives and owners of small retail apparel stores throughout the country, reports John Denaro, assistant director of the ILGWU Union Label Department who is in charge of that unit's activities against Judy Bond.

On the retail management level, top executives of New York's leading department stores received copies of the March 1 issue of Justice that focused on its front page the union's varied drive against Judy Bond, especially the leaflets being distributed outside Macy's by union members.

Among the stores receiving copies of the Justice issue were Macy's, Abraham and Straus, Martin's, J.C. Penney, B. Altman's, Serrin's, and Best and Co.

In the case of Macy's, Denaro visited the executive offices at its main store in New York and per-

sonally handed the Justice copies to all top executives of the firm.

### Top Priority

Denaro reports that all regional directors of the union are giving top priority to this aspect of the anti-Judy Bond campaign. In an effort to garner the cooperation of the nation's leading stores to discontinue selling or rendering the products of the struck firm.

On the consumer level, special leaflets have been designed for the Easter drive against Judy Bond.

These leaflets, are informing the buying public of the facts—that courts and arbitrators have ordered Judy Bond to pay over \$108,000 for violations of its union agreement and that the National Labor Relations Board has cited the company for committing unfair labor practices.

Major emphasis of the leaflets is placed on this appeal for cooperation from consumers: "Buying Judy Bond products is like walking through a picket line."

## Latest 'Label Ad' Gets Massive Retail Backing

The overwhelming response received from retail apparel outlets throughout the country in publicly endorsing the latest union label advertisement has turned a publicizing "experiment" into a well established promotional reality, reports Min Matheson, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department.

This support of the union label advertisement that appeared in 112 newspapers across the nation on March 1 reached staggering proportions. It far exceeded the excellent endorsement of this phase of the new label promotion drives when it was initiated in December at which time it was supported by more than 600 stores in 8 states.

This backing of the label ad promotion drive was expressed when many small retail apparel stores and large department stores listed the names of their firms alongside the ILGWU message that appeared in newspapers in their respective areas. It demonstrated the complete support of store owners that this link with the

union label is mutually advantageous. This cooperation with the label department was accomplished as a result of friendly approaches to store managers or owners by specially formed label-soliciting committees of ILGers.

A major breakthrough occurred in Chicago when leading department stores in the heart of the city's shopping area—Michigan Blvd. and State Street—gladly added their names to the label ad.

Following is a random sampling of the key cities and districts subscribing to the union label promotion: Kansas City, Mo.; Wilkes-Barre District and Reading-Pottsville District in Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Paterson, N.J.; Aurora and Herrin, Ill.; Tulsa, Okla.; Boston, Mass. and Tucker, R.I.

## N'East Wilkes-Barre Terms Net Tot Dress Shop Raises

Wage boosts for some 250 workers highlight the terms of new contracts reached recently with 3 children's dress shops in the Wilkes-Barre District of Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The shops affected are Bob-Ellen Sportswear of Miners Mills, George-Anne Dresses of Wyoming, and Bess Manufacturing Co. of Plymouth.

The pacts call for an hourly pay hike of 17½ cents for spreaders, a 5 percent wage increase for pressers, workers such as operators and pressers, with piece rates set to yield an average of \$17.5 an hour. They establish a new minimum of \$15.5 an hour for piece workers.

The contracts also provide for an 8½ cent hourly boost for

salared workers, with a new minimum set at \$14.5 an hour, and new craft minimums for reporters, ticket makers, order pickers, and bindery workers with piece rates and percentages to be advanced to meet the new contract conditions.

Another provision calls for additional employer contributions for workers' second week's recreational benefits. Spearheading the pact negotiations for the union was Paul Stravagn, district manager, who was assisted by Business Agents Joe Giraldo and Ann Kitzis.

## Label 'Blanketing' Area Via Easter Parade Telecast

The ILGWU Union Label Department is sponsoring television coverage of the Easter Parade over station WPIX, Channel 11, on Sunday, March 29, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., aimed at repeating last year's performance which successfully conveyed the meaning and significance of the union label to millions of viewers throughout the New York metropolitan area.

This year, the union label-sponsored presentation of the annual festive stroll along Fifth Avenue will contain an added feature, reports Min Matheson, department director.

### Unique Highlights

Accented fashions in the on-the-spot interviews during the event, which provides a showcase for thousands of women decked out in their best finery, will be Marguerite Belafonte, newly named union label fashion coordinator. She will be assisted by the station's top

commentators, John Tillman and Gloria Olson.

Another unique highlight, which will contribute an international flavor to the program, will be the appearance of wires of United Nations representatives from various Asian and African nations, dressed in their native garb. They will be interviewed by Mrs. Belafonte, who will also describe their colorful attire. Throughout the 2-hour cover-

age, commercial announcements will focus on the direct link between the latest in fashions and the union label, along with informing viewers that the ILGWU insignia is a "symbol of decency, fair labor standards and the American way of life."

Also, these label "spots" will depict in episode form the union's long history of struggle in obtaining higher wages and better working conditions for its 450,000 members.

### Dedication to Duty



Neither snow, nor sleet, or hail stopped this Montreal ILGWU member on his appointed rounds: distributing leaflets during an organizing drive at a 25-year holiday, the Ideal Dress Co.

## Quebec Unions Blast Anti-Labor Liberals

Organized labor in Quebec has created a united front to fight proposed legislation by the "Liberal" government which has been described by the Quebec Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO-CLC) as "a threat to the existence of trade unionism."

Together with the QFL in the fight is the Confederation of National Trade Unions, the former Catholic syndicates. These central bodies of all unions in French Canada have a total membership of 365,000.

The proposed legislation is known as Bill 54 and, according to both trade union centers, several provisions of the law endanger fundamental rights labor has enjoyed for years.

The collective agreement provided for all rights and recourses established by law for the sanction of obligations.

QFL legal advisers have expressed the view that this clause would place all Quebec labor legislation "under the tutelage of the Civil Code," leading to endless litigation before civil courts.

stated that Bill 54 offers less protection to workers, more to employers than Quebec's present laws. He has proposed re-establishment of the joint committee with the CNTU which fought the draft code before a committee of the legislature last year.

CNTU Pres. Jean Marchand claims Bill 54 violates the freedom of association convention of the International Labor Organization, denying to domestic and agricultural workers as well as a large number of professionals the right to join the union of their choice.

### Decorative Pact

A phased increase of 10 cents an hour is provided for in a new pact covering 25 embroidery workers in Montreal employed at Degreative Linens Manufacturing. Business Agent Al Meekins negotiated the renewal. The new agreement, which expires in 3

## MIAMI PRIVACY TRICK FOILED BY REVERSAL OF ILG'ER CONVICTION

A Miami judge has overturned the trespass conviction of Miami Local 413 Manager Robert Gladnick for handling out leaflets in front of non-union shops utilizing the "private street" dodge to prevent unionization.

A number of Miami garment manufacturers have moved to the suburb of Hialeah in the past few years, renting plants on so-called private streets where union activities are prohibited.

In November 1962, a Local 413 organizing committee attempted to hand out leaflets in Hialeah, whereupon Gladnick was arrested and convicted of willful trespass and refusal to leave private property. In December of that year, he was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$500.

Upon appeal, Judge James W. Kehoe of Dade County reversed the conviction, stating that to prohibit union activity under these conditions would be a violation of civil rights.

Now that the legal barriers have been knocked down, the union is mapping an active organizing campaign at these so-called sanctuaries.

In another court decision, the anti-union Scherer Bell Co. had a \$150,000 suit against the ILGWU thrown out of court.

## 2 MANHATTAN SHOPS SIGN '66' CONTRACTS

New York Local 66, bonnie embroidery, tuckers, pleasers and allied crafts, has organized workers at 2 Manhattan plants and is now bringing standard industry terms to those workers, reports Local Manager Murray Gross.

Organizing activities at the 2 shops, Circle Pleating and Stitching, and Hudson Bias Binding, were spearheaded by Business Agent Noel Isaacs. The campaign at Circle culminated extensive efforts at the plant which had been doing non-union work in the Bronx for more than 2 years.

Now, provides for a 5-cent boost, retroactive to January 1, for all employees, an increase of 5 cents for pressers and operators as of January 1, 1966, and a further 5-cent increase for all employees January 1, 1966.

An additional legal holiday, bringing the total to 5, is included in the work week from 44 to 43 hours as of January 1, 1966, and higher apprentice minimums are also provided for in the contract.

# Innovation Seen Key Factor For Promoting Coats, Suits

Innovation in the promotion and marketing of coats and suits with particular stress on giving the consumer a wider selection of stock, formed the focus of attention at the 27th annual meeting of the National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry held at Miami Beach from February 24-28.

Heading the list of topics was the presentation of results of the second part of a 3-part, year-long study of consumer coat and suit purchasing habits. This second phase was designed to shed light on the crucial question: Why do some shoppers for women's coats actually buy, while others do not?

One answer seems to be the failure of retail stores to maintain an adequate stock of women's coats. According to the study, the assortment of coats is not large enough to satisfy the needs of about half the shoppers with respect to size, color and fabric.

The coat and suit industry board is a unique institution, consisting of labor and management representatives conferring on promotional and marketing problems for the mutual benefit of the entire industry.

Attending the 3-day meeting were delegates from 13 markets throughout the country, with industry spokesmen representing 1,600 women's coat and suit firms accounting for about 90 percent of the trade, and ILGWU participants representing some 60,000 organized cloakmakers.

Headed by Pres. David Dubinsky, the unionists' delegation included Vice Presidents Hensch Mendelsohn (New York Cloak Joint Board), Angela Bambano (Upper South Department), Phillip Kramer (Boston Joint Board), David Gindoff (Northeast Department), George Rubin (Cloak Out-of-Town Department), William Moss (Philadelphia Joint Board), Morris Blais (Midwest Region),

Frederick Bierns (Central States Region), Samuel Otto (Pacific Coast Region), plus Otto Kenesky, Director Sam Janis and Managers Helen Bengtson (Kansas City Joint Board), Isidor Stenzer (Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board), and Cornelius Wall (San Francisco Joint Board).

## 500 Interviews

At its 1963 meeting, the national board authorized a complete study of consumer attitudes and motivations in the cloak industry.

The present study, prepared by Audits and Surveys, an independent research organization headed by Sol Dutka, compiled the results of 500 interviews with women in stores as they were leaving coat and suit departments. About half of those interviewed had failed to make a purchase.

The study found that among shoppers who failed to buy a coat, 3 out of 5 thought that the choice of sizes was only fair or even inadequate. Even among those who bought, almost 1 out of 5 did not find the selection of sizes good.

More than half of the non-purchasers did not find a good assortment of colors. Half of the shoppers who did not buy coats thought the fabric selection was only fair or inadequate.

Shoppers were much more satisfied with values and workmanship than with cost assessment. Workmanship was given the highest rating by almost 7 out of 10 of the non-purchasers. Among those who bought coats, still higher ratings were given to workmanship.

The third phase of the study has not yet been completed. It will consist of "at-home" interviews with some 2,000 women.

Commenting on the research program during a conference session, Pres. Dubinsky praised the current revelation of consumer habits as an indication that the industry is finally "doing something" about some of its problems.

## Healthy for Industry

In introducing the presentation of the buying survey, Vice Pres. Mendelsohn pointed out that such a market research study fulfilled a long-time interest of his. He recalled that some months before the 1963 convention, he had suggested that it was time "for the industry to take a good hard look" at some of its preconceived notions.

He commented that any controversy stirred up by the study "can only be healthy for the entire industry." What will be done with the results of the study is a policy matter which is left to the individual member in running his business.

Dutka speakers at the convalescence included Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to President Johnson on consumer affairs, Dr. Lawrence Berhel, president of the Fashion Institute of Technology, Ashley Montagu, noted anthropologist, Kathleen Casey, editor of Glamour Magazine, and important figures in the fields of fashion publications, retailing, education and marketing.

Opening the sessions, Max E. Weinstein, chairman of the coat and suit board, forecast a productive and profitable year for the industry. Although the unseasonably warm weather of the past fall, exercised an adverse effect on the coat and suit industry, Weinstein predicted that the booming economy and stable condition of the industry would result in a noteworthy 1964.

Joseph L. Rubin, executive director of the Infants and Children's Coat Association, told the meeting that children's wear manufacturers should assume leadership in determining how children should be clothed.

In the same vein, Ashley Montagu said clothes definitely influence children's behavior. He proposed that "children should be dressed as children and not as diminutive adults."

Max Weinstein was re-elected chairman of the group. Louis Sandhaus was re-elected vice president; Leon Frechelt, treasurer; and Wilbur Daniels, executive secretary.



A. Scherer, of Local 117, moves for approval of cloak demands.

## Cloak Demands

(Continued from Page 3)  
tially unbroken for more than 5 decades.

Turning to the specific demands, he declared that "foremost of course, is our demand for a wage increase. Take any accepted measure, and the workers in the New York market are entitled to a substantial wage increase."

He stated the union's case would be mainly on 3 considerations: rise in the cost of living, the standard of living, and the Presidential guidelines for wage policy.

Since the last wage adjustment was won by cloakmakers 3 years ago, Mendelsohn pointed out, not only have prices risen, but so have individual and family needs.

Bolstering the union's seeking a second week's vacation benefit, he emphasized, was the fact that in 1961 and 1962, 95 percent of all plant workers in the United States had vacations of at least 3 weeks.

On the health front, he showed that, in the last 10 years, the cost of medical care has jumped by 38.1 percent. It was necessary, he said, "that we take a fresh look at the medical and hospitalization benefits we provide, to review our program and to determine" the best program of benefits we can pay consistent with the income and stability of our fund."

Finally, turning to the escalator

clause, which until now has tied the internal wage adjustments to a specific 5 percent increase in the Consumers' Price Index, he asserted that "the equality of a wage adjustment cannot depend on the fluctuations of 1/16 or 3/16 of a percent below or above any arbitrary figure—but must be determined in a framework which gives consideration to more than such statistical accidents."

Managed with the joint board manager on the union's side of the negotiated table were other members of the union's staff, including Vice Presidents Moe Falkman, Local 10 manager, Shelly Appleton, Local 22-23 manager, E. Howard Molinari, Local 48 manager, and George Rubin, COT general manager. Also Murray Khaman, joint board secretary; Murray M. Kolker, administrative secretary; Managers Nat Windman (117), Harry Fisher (9), Morris Kovner (35), Joshua Fogel (42); Business Agent A. Frank Gatti (64); William Kaufman (South Jersey); Joseph Gansmoss (chairman, COT Joint Council) and Jack Rosenfield (chairman, South Jersey Joint Board).

## Dress Signers

(Continued from Page 3)  
association through a lodge series of maneuvers. "Maneuvering," Mankows made it plain during negotiations that he was determined to use them as a political football for his factional purposes.

"This whole episode has been most unfortunate," Zimmerman said. "Maneuvering and constructive proposals for the industry. He was playing the role of a spoiler. He was the man who was following him with all kinds of inaccurate statements and extraneous premises."

Zimmerman praised the entire union staff for having done an excellent job during the critical early days of last week. "Our local and district managers, business agents and members in the shops, who showed the loyalty to the union, worked together as efficient, hard-hitting team," he said. He praised Rod Greene, assistant manager of the company of Shaw Byer, administrative aide to Zimmerman, for keeping the many threads of the operation together.

## N.Y. SHIPPING CLERKS MASS MEMBER MEET RATIFIES DRESS PACT

Shipping clerks of New York Local 60-60A held their largest meeting in their history last month when more than 400 members turned out at dress joint headquarters to unanimously ratify the new dress agreement, reports William Schwartz, Local 60-60A manager.

The members expressed particular satisfaction with terms which increase employer contributions to the health and welfare funds by 21 percent. The larger payments will mean increased surgical, drug and medical visit benefits to workers, according to Manager Schwartz.

Under the dress pact, these workers will receive a 3 percent wage increase, not less than \$1, for a 35-hour week. They will also get a second week's vacation beginning in 1965.



At a coat and suit industry board session, Sol Dutka describes marketing survey of consumer buying habits. Seated from left are ILGWU Vice Pres. Hensch Mendelsohn; New York Cloak Joint Board manager, Max Weinstein, chairman of the coat and suit board; ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Joseph L. Dubow, executive director of the New York Coat and Suit Association.



Kathleen Casey, editor-in-chief of Glamour Magazine, describes the mushrooming market for clothes in the 18-35 age group to session of the National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry.

## CUTTERS COLUMN

# 173 Cutters to Pension Rolls; Total 1,573 Since '46 Start

A total of 114 members of Local 10 were retired by various industry retirement funds during 1963 and an additional 59 in January 1964, according to a report submitted to Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of the organization.

Of the 173 cutters retired during the 13-month period 69 were from the cloak trade, 84 had worked in the dress field, 46 in miscellaneous branches of the women's garment industry.

Another group of dress cutters is expected to be retired during April and May of this year.

Since 1959 annual retirements of cutters have averaged somewhat over a hundred a year. Those working in the cloak field receive a \$65 monthly pension, others \$10, supplementing social security payments.

They also receive a \$500 lump sum payment from the cloak's old age fund. In addition they have \$500 coverage from the ILOUW death benefit fund and an equal amount of coverage from the retirement fund. Retirees have free and unlimited use of the Union Health Center.

Since the inception of industry pension payments in 1946 a total of 1,573 members of Local 10 were retired. Of this number, 1,825 are currently on the rolls.

Commenting on the report, Manager Falkman declared that the introduction of retirement payments in the industry had brought a substantial measure of security into the lives of workers who earlier times regarded the prospect, during their declining years, of being in need or having to live in a shelter.

Aside from improving the lives of workers, he said, retirement opened up opportunities for jobs. It gave younger men a chance, if they wanted to, to become skilled, higher-paid mechanics in the trade. Many were able to do this because of the training in grading provided by the local.

Dress cutters are requested to change their working cards so the weekly wage thereon will reflect the age increase obtained in the new agreement.

## WTUL Fellowships Open to Applicants

The Women's Trade Union League is now accepting applications for a number of scholarships for which daughters of ILGWU members may be eligible. The scholarships vary in amount to a maximum of \$500 per year, depending on the applicant's needs, plans and previous record.

Applicants must be women living in New York City or its environs whose chosen field of study is in the social sciences, teaching in the social sciences or teaching young children. Applicants should also have trade union background or interests. High school seniors or graduates who have not entered college may apply.

The method of application is as follows: The applicant must write a letter to the chairman of the scholarship committee outlining briefly her educational and trade union background, or her interest in the labor movement and plans for future study. The scholarship committee will then send those eligible a formal application and a personal interview will be arranged with each of the finalists to determine eligibility.

Applications must be filed before April 15. Address communications to Mrs. Ruth Mitchell, Chairman, Scholarship Committee, Mills College of Education, 46 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, March 30

Eight After Work

MANHATTAN CENTER  
34th Street and 6th Avenue

## Miami Members Meet the President



Members of Miami Local 415 listen as ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky discusses union and national issues at a recent local meeting. Among those at front are ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, ILGWU Legislative Representative Evelyn Dubrow and Local 415 Manager Robert Glednick.

# See N. Y. Legislature Acting On Padding of Funeral Bills

Action to limit padding of funeral bills and excessive charges, recommended by the ILGWU Death Benefit Department, is being taken according to recent press announcements that legislation to deal with such abuses was to be introduced in the New York legislature.

The proposed legislation for mandatory detailed itemization of funeral bills was being drafted in State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz's office which has been investigating the funeral industry in recent months.

It is believed the proposed bill may require undertakers to furnish, in advance, a detailed statement of all funeral charges and to furnish subsequent adding of "extras" that the purchaser thought were included in the original price. Furthermore a price tag may be required on every casket to correct the practice, by some undertakers, of charging different prices based on what the traffic will bear.

Last December Harry Haskel, director of the union's Death Benefit Department, submitted a memorandum to the office of the State Attorney General in which he stated that "the real abuse in connection with funeral bills, stems not so much from outright

fraud in a legal sense but rather from practices of so-called legitimate undertakers." He noted that "a widespread practice bordering, in fact, on deception is the concealment of charges for particular items," especially the casket which is generally "the largest single item in a funeral bill."

### Concealing Costs

Only one out of 4 bills submitted by claimants to the Death Benefit Department showed the price of the casket which was lumped together with other items under broad terms like "casket and professional services" or "complete funeral."

Concerning the cost of the casket was attributed "to the wide spread between the wholesale price paid by undertakers and the unreasonable charge exacted for it from the purchaser of funeral services."

Urging the enactment of "legislation to require specific charges to be itemized, particularly the casket," the memorandum of the

ILGWU department noted that "this type of legislation is analogous to laws protecting consumers in connection with installment sales, fiber content of fabrics and proposed bills to require accurate statement of interest rates on loans."

Studies of funeral bills paid by families of deceased ILGWU members have been compiled by the Death Benefit Department for the past 5 years. The average bill in 1963 (excluding expenses for plot, headstone and transportation outside a city) was \$925 as compared with \$850 the preceding year. Bills \$1,000 and over were 39 percent of the total; only 19 percent were below \$500.

The statistics compiled by the department and statements on the subject of high funeral costs by its Director Harry Haskel have appeared recently in such publications as the AFL-CIO News, the Herald Tribune, Wall Street Journal, New York Post, Workmen's Circle Call and Consumer Reports. A trade magazine, The American Funeral Director, last month took issue with Haskel's views, referring to him as "one of the most persistent and widely quoted critics of funeral service."

## BOOK FRONT

by ABRIAM SPIEGELHOLZ

## Life and Crusades Of Norman Thomas Made U.S. Better

NORMAN THOMAS. By Harry Fleischman, W. W. Norton & Co. \$5.50.

Norman Thomas has run for President of the United States on the Socialist Party ticket 6 times and has never been elected. But no one should therefore mistakenly conclude that he has ever been defeated. He is now 80 and in his time he has been the center of major battles on important issues. And even though never elected he has more profoundly affected his time than politicians who have hurried their way into office.

As head of the Socialist party, Thomas' life has personalized the function of dissidence and the third party in our national life. Decades ago, as a New Deal crusader, he veered from the soap box, the lecture platform and in union halls the "wild" Utopian dreams of social justice achieved in America. He put these in moral, little terms with which politicians find it difficult to deal.

It was only outside of the 3 major political parties that the challenge of arrogant wealth, of callousness toward civil liberties and rights, of meeting the welfare needs of the people could be voiced. And Thomas voiced the challenge in encouragement, ringing terms that only one enamored more of idealism than of victory can afford.

By this time it has become an ironic cliché or American history to point out that a good deal of the steam behind the Socialist Party escaped with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the "assassination" of New Deal policies. When, under the stress of need and unemployment the nation moved forward to reestablish the priority of human values over financial statements, the sometime "wild" and Utopian ideas of the Socialist turned into reasonable reality.

Thomas' story has now been told with much warmth and understanding by Harry Fleischman, a close friend of his and manager of 2 of his Presidential campaigns. In these pages old-timers will once again hear the ringing voice of a great liberal champion while younger people will be able to discover that the sense of moral indignation and the drive for social justice is not peculiar to their generation.

## Retirees Mobilized



It was "retiree time" for many Eastern Region locals as many affiliates in the northern New Jersey area organized their retiree program. Locals in Plainfield, Elizabeth and Newark set up retiree clubs. In Plainfield, 15 new retirees were welcomed by Local 145 at this ceremony attended by Sol Goldberg, Eastern Region assistant general manager and Connie Woodruff, region education director. Local retiree club has long history of activities supporting community betterment.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## EDITORIAL PAGE

### A CASE OF POOR CIRCULATION

FOR THE PARTY that is out of office, the country is always in a heck of a shape. That holds even in the case of a tax cut about which the out-party complains; it would be the first to applaud if it were the in-party.

The tax cut has been made and pay envelopes are a little heavier. So now the doomsayers in the out-party are wondering out loud if the few extra dollars won't touch off inflation, which is the condition that exists when there is too much money around.

Actually, you can't tell if there is too much unless you get specific. You've got to break it down between Joe Worker who every week spends every dollar he makes and is still in a hole and some upper-class coupon clipper who makes so much he can't figure the total.

The idea behind the tax cut was to make more jobs because the country is beginning to feel the drag of massive unemployment. The consumer who pays less taxes has more to spend on goods and services. If this additional money is actually spent, one result should be more work.

The question is not whether there is too much money around in the country. Obviously that can't be true so long as there are still family men who earn so little that they don't even have to pay taxes. What we should worry about is if the tax-cut money is in places where it counts in terms of spending and in boosting the volume of work and jobs.

THE BIGGEST TAX BREAKS were for the fellows with the biggest incomes who pay the most taxes. Now they pay less taxes and have more money to spend. But it is hardly likely that they will spend every dollar saved from taxes the way the low-income man is compelled to do. Some of the tax-cut windfall will get sidetracked and will not pour back into the economic circulation system.

The big corporations have also shared heavily in the tax cut. A lot depends on what they are going to do with the extra money, especially because at first the government, on account of the tax cut, is going to show a loss in the income it needs to run essential services. For this reason, it has already cut down on government spending.

But the government also expects that the corporations will use this extra money to expand production, to build more plants, to get new equipment. All of this should make for more work and more jobs. And what the government has lost in income through the tax cut it expects to make up through speeding up the circulation of more jobs to more wages to more spending to more wages and profits and in the end more tax income despite the lower tax rate.

We must hope that this is what will happen. Otherwise we are in real trouble.

If it doesn't quite work out it will be chiefly because something is happening to the nature of work itself in our lifetime that has never happened before to the same extent. For the first time it is possible that people want more things, spend more money, make more profit—and produce more unemployment.

More spending no longer necessarily means more jobs. Increasingly, we are able to make more goods, render more services with the same or fewer workers.

No small part of the irony of it all is that even the tax break for corporations aimed at encouraging expansion, increased productivity, modernization can end up in many cases as increased mechanization or automation and decreased use of human labor.

That is progress and it is wrong to oppose reducing the burden of labor that has pressed down on the shoulders of workers through the ages. The real challenge is all-out modernization—20th Century definitions of work, which our changing technology is already forcing on us, as well as updated definitions of wages, welfare, the work day and working life itself.

### LET'S REACH THE 'UNREACHABLES'

Excerpts from recent address by the director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

AS MEMBERS OF A GREAT LABOR MOVEMENT in a great country we have the benefit of our voices. That voice is our strength. It enables us to make known our needs.

But how does one get along without a voice? Who speaks for the poor?

What if you are a poor migrant worker with no permanent home? What if you are a child in a big city slum? What if you are a patient in a hopelessly understaffed mental hospital? What if you are old and weary, or black and tired of discrimination and humiliation?

The answer is that you don't get along too well. Even if you vote, it just is not enough. You are not a member of a group, and so there is no one to speak for you.

WE MUST NOW DEVELOP A VIGOROUS new approach in dealing with these needs, an avenue to those Americans who are not reached by existing public or private social service programs.

The "domestic peace corps" proposed by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson is a step in this direction. It would establish a small, carefully selected and well-qualified corps of men and women of all ages who wish to serve full-time for a year in community-planned projects in areas of the greatest need.

These projects would include work among the Indians, migratory workers, school drop-outs, the mentally and physically handicapped, the elderly, and those who live in slums and depressed areas.

### What Price Justice?

By  
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG

Excerpts from James Madison Lecture delivered last month at the New York University School of Law by the Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

ONE WOULD SUPPOSE THAT THE most basic concept protected by the Equal Protection Clause and by the Due Process Clause also is that equal justice be afforded to the poor and to the rich. It is, therefore, rather surprising that while there are hundreds of cases in which the Court has applied the Equal Protection Clause in economic areas and scores dealing with racial discrimination, there are relatively few treating of inadequacies in the administration of criminal justice. This paucity of cases, however, does not accurately reflect the number or extent of the problem in this area.



ALTHOUGH THE CASES WHICH have come before our Court have involved the rights of the indigent at trial and on appeal, it should not be forgotten that problems of equal criminal justice extend to the near-poor and the average wage earner as well as the indigent, and that such problems begin well before trial and continue after the appeal.

When the police conduct a roundup of "suspects," they generally do so in poor neighborhoods, rarely in middle class communities. As a result, more poor than rich are arrested for crimes they did not commit. We do not know how many of these people lose or fail to obtain jobs because of an "arrest record" resulting from quibbles involvement in such episodes.

AFTER ARREST, THE ACCUSED who is poor must often await the disposition of his case in jail because of his inability to raise bail, while the accused who can afford bail is free to return to

his family and his job. This is an example of justice denied, of a man imprisoned for no reason other than his poverty. In preparing for trial the lawyer appointed to represent an accused who is without funds generally has few, if any, of the investigatory resources available to the prosecution or to an accused with means.

Under the present federal rule, for example, a defendant with means may automatically obtain all necessary subpoenas by simply paying the fee and designating the desired witnesses. A defendant who cannot afford to pay the fee, however, must submit a detailed affidavit stating why he needs the witness and indicating the substance of the expected testimony. Thus, as a price for obtaining the testimony of a witness, the accused without means must do something not required either of the government or of an accused with means; he must disclose his case in advance.

The right to counsel at trial and on appeal may prove hollow if appointed counsel is not armed with the tools of advocacy—investigatory resources, expert witnesses, subpoena, trial transcript. If representation is to be as effective for poor as for rich, it follows that services necessary to make this right effective must be supplied at government expense to those unable to afford them.

ALSO, WE SHOULD CERTAINLY consider adopting procedures whereby persons erroneously charged with crime could be reimbursed for their expenditures in defending against the charges. Without such procedures, acquitted may often be almost as ruinous to the defendant and his family as conviction. At the very least we should extend our provision of free legal services in criminal cases to include many hard-working people who, although not indigent, cannot, without extraordinary sacrifice, raise sufficient funds to defend themselves or a member of their family against a criminal charge.

Whenever the government considers extending a needed service to those accused of crime, the question arises: But what about the victim? We should confront the problem of the victim directly; his burden is not alleviated by denying necessary services to the accused.

By LEO PERLIS

THE MONTHLY WELFARE CHECK is ONLY a stop-gap measure. It is the last resort against hunger and starvation. It is no substitute for a mother or father who can care for their children. It doesn't teach an Indian to build a decent house or irrigate the desert land. It can't motivate a teen-ager to stay in school.

The tragedy of these unreachable groups is that their condition is a vicious circle, feeding poverty and ill health, crime, sickness, illiteracy, mental disability, ignorance, hopelessness—from generation to generation.

Energetic volunteers could seek out these "unreachables" who desperately need the therapy of recreation, useful activity; a ray of brightness and the warmth of human fellowship in their lonely lives.